

## Clauses

### Restrictive Clause

Restrictive relative clause – **a phrase or clause that limits the essential meaning of the noun or noun phrase it modifies (e.g., *who had a camera in the man who had a camera took our picture*)**

**CIRCLE the restrictive clause:**

- People who eat more tend to weigh more.
- The store that I go to frequently is now closed.
- The book that you just choose is a best seller.

Note: Restrictive clauses are not set off by commas because they are important to the meaning of the sentence.

### Nonrestrictive Clauses

Nonrestrictive relative clause – **a phrase or clause that adds descriptive detail to a noun without limiting its meaning (e.g., *who likes ice cream* in the sentence *Claire, who likes ice cream, is from Ohio*). In English, a nonrestrictive clause is usually set off by commas.**

**CIRCLE the nonrestrictive clause.**

- She rides to school with Juan, who is her neighbor.
- Austin, the capital of Texas, is located to the east of the Hill country.
- The movie *Hunger Games*, which I watched this weeked, is not as good as the book.

Note: Nonrestrictive clauses are usually set off by commas because they are adding extra information to the sentence and if removed would not impact the meaning.